

The **LIVESTOCK** is a progressive newspaper, published at the county seat, and is the leading paper of the county. It is the organ of the farmers and the Live Stock industry in the Southwest, and numbers among its patrons every ranchman of importance in this section of the grazing country. It is the only paper published in this section of the state and the Indian Territory south of here, and has a splendid circulation. It is the stockman of the Eastern states and the West. It has no superior. As an advertisement it has no superior and few equals among Western periodicals.

Politically, the **LIVESTOCK** is Democratic, and will support any candidate advocating the principles laid down by Jefferson.

Its columns will at all times contain choice and select family reading matter, and nothing to offend the most fastidious.

lar especially, experience and sound judgment is essential to success, for there is no pleasure or profit in raising scrub cattle or scrub mules.

of 1930. The average age for service in raising cattle is about 15 years in order to insure the above determined percentage of increase. To increase one male is required to service thirty-five or forty cows. The market value of cows of suitable blood and age for breeding cattle is \$40 and upward.

Throughoutbred, pedigree seed animals of suitable size and age for raising mules can now be bought for \$700, and in order to insure the above determined percentage of annual increase one male is required to service about fifty mares.

We know of one male which the State register last season showed fifty-four and the number of his get was fifty-one male colts, or say 95 per cent.

market value of half and three-quarter blood native western, and northern Texas mares of size, age and color suitable for breeding mules, is \$45. One year ago in northern Texas we were offered 350 head of four and five year old mares, unbroke, weighing about nine hundred pounds, smooth, sound, and good solid colors, the get of northern Texas mares by imported stallions, and every one a good one, at \$30 per head. The incidental expense attending the raising of cattle and mules is, as above stated, substantially the same. The cost per capita in herds of 200 breeding

animals in central or south central Kansas as will vary somewhat in different years and in different localities, according as the grazing season may vary a little in length, or the cost of hay and grain may vary a little in price, but the average cost of maintaining a cow and calf for one year may be set down at \$12.50, and for a mare and colt will be about \$15 per annum, or until the calf or colt is one year old.

We estimate the expense on the basis of 250 cows and 250 brood mares in each herd, in order to reduce the per capita rate to a minimum.

A statement of the cost of production would be as follows :

Investment in cattle raising:
250 grade cows, @ \$40.00 per head.....\$10,000

\$ thoroughbred Shorthorn males @ \$650 per head.....	2,150
Annual incidental expenses @ \$2.50 per head.....	2,150
Total amount invested in stock and expenses.....	15,350
Investment in mule raising:	
250 brood mares @ \$45.00 per head.....	11,250
\$ thoroughbred males @ \$700 per head.....	1,400
Annual incidental expenses at \$15 per head.....	3,750
Total amount invested in stock and expenses.....	16,400
The average annual increase being per cent. the number of the average	

percentage the number of the increase in each case would be 206 head. The estimate is on the safe side.

Any practical cattle breeder will admit that with sires and dams of the grade and price mentioned in the schedule cattle stock, \$30 per head would be a fair price for yearling steers and heifers of the get of the stock described.

Any stockman conversant with the prices current for yearling mules at the Kansas City stock yards for the past three years will readily admit that it would be quite as easy to sell yearling mules, the get of the breeding stock de-

The value of the breeding stock cattle may be reckoned as worth cost for six years. The value of the breeding stock raising mules may be reckoned

ed as worth cost for ten years, as many which do not work and are well fed and cared for will breed steadily for ten years, and often for fifteen years.

Value of annual product:

205 grade yearlings, steers and heifers at \$20.....	\$4,100
Less the average annual incidental expense 3,.....	300
Make the average annual net profit in cattle raising.....	\$3,800
This shows a net profit of say 20 per cent annum on the sum invested in cattle.	
205 yearling mules at \$50 per head.....	\$10,250
Less the average annual incidental expense.....	3,000

Make this average annual net profit in mule raising.....\$9,000.00.
This shows a net profit of 48 percent per annum on the sum invested in raising mules.

We are well aware that where cattle are raised in large numbers on the range and on free pasture, and where the amounts of money invested are very large, making the per capita expense very small, the percentage of net profit is small. This is true. But it is not true of mule raising in larger numbers and without feeding. But it can be borne in mind that the day of free ranges and free pasturage, and the crude practice of turning cattle and horses on the wild plain to fight the battle of survival, is passing.

assistance unaided, will before long have passed into history, and each herdman will own the land used for pasture and be compelled to properly care for his stock. As far as the factors of risk and loss affect the profit in cattle and mules raising the advantage is in favor of the mules as ten to one. The losses by disease and exposure are often very disastrous among cattle, and cattle are susceptible to epidemics and contagious diseases. On the contrary the mule comes to stay, and after he has stood upon his feet and sucked the teat nothing short of a Gatling gun, a holliester, or a stroke of lightning can up him.

The expense of raising mules and cattle after they are one year old until the mule is three years old and ready for the harness, and the cattle are three years old and ready for market is a substantial outlay.

The average value of matured grass cattle such as we have described is three years old, reckoning half as steers and half cows, is about \$30 per head.

The average value of matured, broken mules, the get of such damms as sires as we have described, is \$125 per head.

These figures, which show so favorably in favor of mule raising as compared with cattle raising, are verified